

CAROLINIAN.

Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.——

Whole Number 1,125.

THE PROMISED REFORM.

The following report to the people of Ohio was made by the "Log Cabin Herald," of Cincinnati, a few days previous to the last Presidential election:

From the Log Cabin Herald, of October 25, 1840.

THE LAST CALL.

"We conjure our fellow voters, one and all, old or young, rich or poor, Whig, Democrat, Federalist, Locust, or whatever may be the color of their politics, to

REMEMBER, That on Friday next, it will be decided, so far as the people of Ohio have a voice in the matter, whether the United States will submit to National Bankruptcy and dishonor, Individual Distress and Bankruptcy, A bad currency, or none at all, A Star Treasury, at the control of the President, Interference of Office holders in elections by the people, Dishonest Public Agents, Robbery of the old States of the Public Lands, A National Debt of Ten Millions, An Aristocracy of office-holders, A MONARCHY, supported by A Standing Army, With MARTIN VAN BUREN in the Presidential chair: or whether we shall have National Prosperity and Independence, Individual Prosperity, A good currency and plenty of it, The National Funds at the Control of the People's Congress, Free choice in the Public Elections, Honest and capable public agents, Division of the Public Lands, in a just ratio, according to the population of all the States, Equal Rights to all White citizens, In short, a REPUBLIC, supported by A virtuous and intelligent People, With WM. HENRY HARRISON as President, and the HONORED TYLER of Virginia, as Vice-President.

Fellow Citizens, the above are some of the points of the "true issue." With principles at stake so immensely important, who can flatter undecided? Choose ye, then, this day, whom ye will serve—your Country or a corrupt Party—and Strike for Liberty!

Such were "some of the points of the true issue" presented by the Federal party every where two years ago. Now let us compare their performance with their promises:

The election of Harrison and Tyler was to save the people from the horrors of "National Bankruptcy." Look at the present deplorable condition of the country! The Treasury bankrupt, according to the Whig speeches and reports; more "distress" among all classes than has been known for twenty years; and "individual bankruptcy" in all quarters the order of the day!

William Henry Harrison and the "honored Tyler" were elected to save the Republic from the awful consequences of a National Debt of 10 millions. According to a late speech of Mr. Rives, one of the leaders of the anti-democratic party, the National Debt has been run up by the Whig reformers, in a few short months, to sixteen millions of dollars—6 millions more than was feared from the rebellion of Mr. Van Buren!

The people were promised honest, capable public agents. How has this pledge been redeemed? By the appointment of such men as George Pendexter, Anderson Miller, Bela Balguy, John W. Bear, and Silas M. Stilwell to important and responsible public offices. And if Whig testimony can be relied upon, the man whom Harrison called to the first office of his disposal, and whom the "honored Tyler" still retains in power, is "corrupted with all the multiplying vices of nature." We make no charge against Mr. Webster. We only say that if the Washington Independent and other prominent Whig papers speak the truth about him, he is justly the man described in the foregoing quotation. So much, then, for the promise to appoint no man to office except those of acknowledged purity of character!

In short, we were promised "A REPUBLIC, supported by a virtuous and intelligent people with William Henry Harrison as President and the 'honored Tyler' as Vice-President. The people of Ohio, like those of other States, believed in those promises; but we now see how they have been deceived and betrayed. No 'call' from a Whig Log Cabin print will hereafter be responded to by a sober, thinking voter of the United States. The hard cider may 'call spirits from the vapid deep,' but they will not come! 'A hard child drinks the fire.'—Lyonsburg Republican.

A barrel of hard cider will be given to any citizen who will stand on the Court House steps and sing the song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," without drinking, blushing or swearing, during the performance.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The taxes given at the great Clay Barbecue in Kentucky were a very explicit manifesto of the policy through which the Whig promises to drive the people. His almost simultaneous nomination, by Judge Barlow's people in Georgia shows the soul of which Southern Whigs are made, and that their name of State Rights is *quasi*, *lucra non lucenda*. But what say the South Carolina Nullifiers who have bowed to what Mr. Breckinridge calls "the potential voice of the gentleman from Kentucky"? Have they yet succeeded in training themselves to "hate abstractions," until they are ready to embrace, a Bank, Distribution, a TARIFF, and war upon the constitution according to the "fearless and independent" Whig Manifesto? For their own sake and in sincere kindness to them, we hope they are not yet quite so low.

There are symptoms we think that some of them at least have not repented of their crime against State Rights, have seen and are sorry for the blunder which has degraded them. Let them come back, take a place in the ranks and work their way again to the favor of our people. It is worth more than Mr. Clay's, or that of any of the "honorable friends" who condescend to exchange pulls and sniffs with them. Here are the taxes.

The Tariff.—While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties, to meet the expenditures of Government, it is the part of enlightened policy to afford that degree of protection to home industry which shall ensure the permanent prosperity of the country.

The Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.—An act of justice to the States, which, though frequently demanded and as often rejected, was passed the first moment the Whigs came into power; a law so wise and unquestionably just, Congress has no moral power to repeal.

A National Bank.—Indispensable to the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, to the separation of the purse from the sword, and the restoration of a sound currency.

The Whig Manifesto.—Fearless and independent

in spirit, wise and patriotic in principle. Bell, Badger, Ewing, Granger, Crittenden—Fearless, true, neither the blandishments of power, nor the prospects of a brilliant career of prosperous apostasy could seduce them from the principles which elevated them to office.

From the Globe.

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

This cherished measure of Federal Whiggery has now arrived at a point to display a part of its fruit; and it is right for the people to pause and contemplate it, and see what manner of fruit it bears. The 1st of July is just at hand; and, by the terms of the act, a half year's income of the land revenue is payable to the States; that is to say, to the few of them who have not declined the miserable gift. First, what is the amount to be distributed? This we learn from the late debates in the Senate—where the gross amount of the land sales for the half year elapsed, was ascertained to be about \$400,000. From this, all the expenses of the land system, and the per centum to the new States, are to be deducted, before the grand distribution of the golden prize can commence among the States. These are ascertained in Senate document No. 50, to be as follows:

1. Amount of expenses of surveying the public lands, and of salaries and expenses of the offices of the Surveyors General, as ascertained and estimated for the year 1841. \$202,752; of which take the one half for the half year . . .	\$101,371
2. Amount of salaries and expenses of the General Land Office for the year 1841, the sum of \$121,568; of which take half . . .	60,784
3. Amount of incidental expenses paid at the land offices, including salaries, commissions, and allowances for the transportation of the public moneys for three quarters of the year 1841, the sum of \$53,306; of which take two thirds for the half year . . .	55,650
4. Amount of 5 per centum for roads and canals, by the compacts to the new States, on the gross amount of the sales . . .	20,000
	\$237,755

This makes the sum of \$237,755 to be deducted from the \$400,000, before any distribution under the act commences; consequently, the gross sum (\$400,000) is reduced to \$162,245 before the division of the spoil commences. This seems small enough in all conscience; but it is to be made still smaller before the beautiful repartition begins. The new States are entitled to a preliminary division among themselves before the grand division among all the family takes place; and this ten per cent. slices off \$16,224 from the aforesaid \$162,245; leaving the universal grand aggregate of \$150,000 to be then divided equally among twenty six States, three Territories, and one District of Columbia! containing a population of eighteen millions of souls! This will give to each soul, if fairly divided, the sum of 15-18ths of a cent! that is to say, divide a cent into eighteen parts, and the happy recipient of the national bounty will receive fifteen of those parts. This will be the dividend by the head; and, as the division ought to be fairly made, and as there are no fractional parts of silver small enough to make it, we would suggest a new and profuse issue of small copper for the occasion; and—to avoid delay—that the branch mints be allowed to assist in coining the copper before the bill for their abolition is gagged through Congress.

This is the amount for distribution: \$150,000! Surely this mountain has been delivered of a mouse! But, smokes it is—miserable, contemptible, ridiculous, and laughable as it is—it is still more than Federal Whiggery is able to pay; and the doctrine of repudiation has been applied to it! The little tariff bill has postponed the payment—and that without asking the consent of the receiving States—until the 1st day of August; and thus the States which had condescended to make provision for receiving their magnificent portions on the 1st day of July, find themselves humiliated, humbugged, and mystified! And why this postponement? For two most powerful reasons. In the first place, because the land money has been used up, and the treasury has neither got it, nor is able to borrow it, to make a present of it to the accepting States! In the next place, because the delivery of the dividend would expose its insignificance, and produce a revolution in the public mind, which would cover the authors of the scheme with shame and disgrace. These are the reasons for the postponement. And when August comes, how will it be paid? By borrowing at 6 per cent., and selling Government stock under par! This is the complexion to which the great bribery scheme has come: \$150,000 to divide among eighteen millions of people; no money ready; pay day put off; loan to be made, by shaming Government bonds; and no credit at home or abroad. Such is the issue of distribution!

To the States which expected great things from this miserable attempt to bribe the people with their own money, the result must be mortifying to the last degree. The States which have made provision for receiving the money, must feel themselves humiliated; those which have refused to receive it, may feel proud that they have the wisdom and the patriotism to keep out of the ridiculous scrape. In the new States in which the public lands lie, a fact is revealed which justifies all the anticipations from this measure—that it was to change the whole policy of the Federal Government towards them, and to make them the tenants and vassals of the old States. This is proved by the fact, that no new lands have been brought into market since the distribution party got into power; and none will be brought in until they buy up all the old lands. Federalists intend that the old lands shall be all bought up, at a dollar and a quarter an acre, before new lands are brought into market; and when new lands do come in, the lords and masters of the new States (their new lords and masters) will take care to have bidders on the ground to run up the land to the highest possible price for which it can be sold. These facts are now apparent; and let the new States attend to their rights in time. They have increased representation under the new census, and not a man should be elected to Congress who is not in favor of abolishing the tyrannical and corrupt distribution act, and of selling the old lands at graduated and reduced prices. In the mean time, the design of Federalism to make the people buy all the old lands at \$1 25 per acre, can only be met by doing as the people have already done; that is, refusing to buy them. That is a case in which the gag cannot apply! Old land cannot be crummed into the moccasins, and thrust down the throats of the people, by the gag rules of Federalism! People cannot be found to buy up all the refuse land before they are allowed any more fresh land. Federalism may think so, but it is a mistake. They had as well try to make a man eat up all the bones on his plate before he is allowed any more meat, as thus try to make the people of the new States buy up all the refuse land before they are allowed any new.

Washington, 25th.—If there be any truth in the reports of Washington letter writers, it seems probable that Mr. Webster will succeed Mr. Everett in England, sending Mr. Everett to France. Rotation in office is the order of the day. Lord Ashburton gave a great dinner party on Wednesday evening last. Potatoes must nibble as well as other folks. The President of the United States, the heads of the Departments, Foreign Ministers, the Commissioners of the Boundary Question, the foreign capitalists now on a visit to Washington and many lesser lights were present. It is not said whether "the fin grew fast and furious," and it is therefore to be supposed that these potent, grave, and reverend signers did not unbend the stiffness of their dignity. It is stated also by the rumor mongers that the North Eastern Boundary question is settled, and that in a few days, "the entire and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between this Government and that of Great Britain will be formally announced." What a set of Paul Pry's these Washington letter writers must be!—poking about in every cranny and corner, like an old maid in search of scandal, for some rumor to grace their letters withal. They ought to have motley coats, painted full of tongues for ivory, and their motto should be

"Upon our tongues continued slanders ride,
"The which in sundry letters we indite,"
"Stuffing the ears of men with false reports."
Philadelphia Gazette.

Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have examined into the matter of Mr. Henry's letter to the Secretary of State, and into the charge of his having received damages on a protested Government draft for his salary. The charges that Mr. Henry had collected damages from the Government was a matter of more weight. I state, on the authority of the Auditor charged with accounts of this kind, that *Levi D. Henry* has only received from the Government of the United States the precise compensation which the law allowed him. And I state, on my own authority, that the account as stated in the Register, by the writer who signs himself "One of the People," to wit:

"Salary	\$5,000
"Damages	300
"Cost of Protest, &c.	4 31
	\$5,304 31

Having made this examination, as an act of justice to Mr. Henry, you are at liberty to make what disposition of this letter you see fit.

Yours,

HOME PROTECTION.

The following communication from the Post is so much to the point, the reasoning so good, and the language so plain, that we are induced to give it a place in our columns.—N. Y. Era.

MEN. EDITORS: Perhaps you wouldn't be against allowing a man who knows nothing at all about political economy, if political economy doesn't mean politicians electing economists to go to Congress to do every thing else but what they are sent to do, at eight dollars a day, and to economize by taking ten months to do half a day's work, and who knows no more about protection than common sense and the experience of thirty years in contact with manufactures and the world afford him; I say, perhaps, you would give a person a chance to try, and find out, through the columns of your paper, what all the row is, that is kicking up just now about tariff and anti tariff and protection, and everything else.

My experience goes to show me conclusively that in the matter of protection, as soon as a duty is put on goods which the poorer classes want, that although so much sympathy is now expressed for the poor people, that very moment the price of goods is increased by the addition of the amount of say 12½ cents a yard for home made calico now, that duty, and that barley at 10¢ or as they will, if I shall have to pay 16¢ for the same article when a 20 per cent. duty is laid on foreign calico. I may perhaps be able to tell some stories that will be of some service, while I am endeavoring to explore this business.

As an honest man, I despise the principle that is attempted to be set up as the standard in the present war for protection. If we want to put a duty on foreign goods to protect our own manufactures, why not as men come and say so; why go about it in a sly and sneaking way? What has been the course taken? Why this. We'll give away or take away from the General Government every source of revenue derived from anything within our own borders, and having done so, we shall have to put a duty on goods imported for our support, and this duty will keep out foreign goods; for the duty will be so high that they cannot be brought here and pay, and then our own manufactures will flourish, and all that sort of thing, and then we shall satisfy all the different interests. If I am wrong, please rub what is wrong out of what I have written; but my common sense won't let me come to any other conclusion. I have tried hard, but experience as well as reason confirms me.

I only ask the attention of common sense men, to this mode of reasoning, and they will with me, come to the following conclusions, I doubt not.

1st. By taking every home source of revenue from the General Government, no means will be left to carry it on, without help from some other source.

2d. That it is to be supplied by a revenue derived from foreign imports.

3d. The duty on foreign imports is to be so high, as by preventing importation to encourage our manufactures.

4th. The question arises. If the duty is to be so high as to prevent the introduction of foreign imports, where is the revenue expected to be derived from foreign imports to come from?

In case we can't raise a revenue this way, will the manufactures and those for whose benefit this protective system has been established, suffer themselves to be taxed to raise a revenue? Won't they kick against direct taxation when asked to be taxed to continue protection?

5th. How will people like myself, poor people I mean, be benefited under any circumstances if a duty is imposed on tea, coffee and sugar? What class is the duty on these articles intended to protect? Is it the poor?

I must continue this, but I have a hard day's work and must again repose to strengthen me for another. If you will favor me with a corner now and then, you will confer a favor on A MAN.

An Illustration.—The South complains, that she is unjustly and disproportionately taxed by Protective Tariff laws. The Northern manufacturers and monopolists deny this, and swear that nothing can be more equally and equitably than the "American system." To test this, let it be supposed (what Heaven avert!) that the Union should be dissolved at Mason and Dixon's line, and that North and South, each, should form a separate

confederacy, in that case, would the Northern confederacy establish an American system of their own? Would that portion of the country lay protective duties? Why should they? Protective duties are intended to shut out foreign goods. But England, France, &c., buying little from the Northern confederacy, that confederacy could buy little from them in return. So that protective duties would be wholly unnecessary.

Would the Southern confederacy adopt the American system in that case? Certainly not; for it would be still, as it now is, to the interest of its people to produce cotton, wheat, rice and tobacco—to sell it for the best price the market of the world should afford, and to buy goods at the lowest price at which they could be procured. If, then, in a state of disunion, the opposite sections of the country would neither of them adopt the protective system, and if now in a state of Union it is the Northern portion that clamors most loudly for that system—is not the conclusion irresistible, that the North wishes to make use of the Federal Government, to give her portion of the Union, or a separate class there, a monopoly of the market of the South? In other words, and in plain English, does not wish to compel the South to pay tribute to her.—Petersburg Statesman.

We find the following letter in the Philadelphia North American:

Matters at Washington.—We have been shown a letter from Washington, which has arrested our attention, both by the surprising nature of its contents and the credible character of its source. The writer states, that the distribution proviso of the temporary Tariff bill will be vetoed; that the President, de-pairing of being able to carry on the Government without an organization for its support, has decided to call to his aid the "Republicans," and form from their forces and those who assimilate to them in sentiment, a party to sustain the administration—to be known as the "Republican" (Tyler) party.

To effect this object, a reorganization of the Cabinet is deemed expedient. Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer retire; Judge Upham goes out as Minister to France; Mr. Andrew Stevenson, of Va., is to be Secretary of State; Mr. Cushing is to be Secretary of the Navy, and Gov. Marcy, of New York, is to be Secretary of War. The writer thinks this arrangement will be satisfactory to those who may rally under the "Republican" (Tyler) standard.

The reasons for the retirement of Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer, the writer finds in the perplexing character of their political associations, and not in the alleged absence of any personal qualifications for the stations which they occupy. Towards them individually, he says, the President entertains every possible sentiment of respect, and consents to part with them only in compliance with that necessity which the crisis imposes. Mr. Webster he states, will remain till his negotiation with Lord Ashburton have been concluded, though his resignation will have been tendered before that time. He thinks the separation will not be the source of any personal alienation between the parties, and renders Mr. Webster the homage due to a great statesman.

Since the discovery of his new gold mine, Mr. Calhoun receives a good deal of attention from the Whig editors. It is of no use, gentlemen—he doesn't wish to buy you.—Boston Post.

Singular Bankrupt Developments.—The applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law says the New York Herald, are making some singular developments of the state of society and morals. In this district probably about 1,500 persons have applied, the aggregate debts of whom will be \$10,000,000 or more, and their assets only a bag of tricks worth \$50,000 or 100,000, probably not so much.—Some of the applicants show a schedule of \$1,000,000 of debts some of \$1,500,000, while their assets seem to be only a few old chairs, tables, or significant jewelry, &c.

Great Emigration.—The New York American says that letters received from the continent of Europe announce the coming of thousands of Germans to the United States. One letter states that 20,000 are about to embark from one district, and that the rage for emigration pervades the whole of Germany and Holland. The only event that can possibly prevent the coming of these masses of emigrants, is the want of vessels. An immense army of emigrants are on their march into France to embark from French ports. In confirmation of these reports, we extract the following from a French paper, published in Paris, noted for the accuracy of its statements:

Emigration from Germany.—Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating, says a letter from Metz, from Germany to North America. Three of those in Upper Moselle have, within a few months, been entirely abandoned, and several Rhinish Prussia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago the whole population of one of these villages passed through Metz on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and schoolmaster.—Galatzin.

From a St. Louis Paper.

MURDERS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

We have heretofore noticed some difficulties between different parties in the Cherokee nation, growing out of feuds which separated the tribe a few years ago. The following letter shows that they have been brought to a fatal termination, and there is cause to apprehend further bloodshed:

VAN BUREN, Ark., May 23, 1842.

I have just received the particulars of the Foreman murder. It appears that Stand Watie, with his brother only, and not with a party of men, (he not expecting to meet Foreman, as I mentioned in my previous letter,) met with Foreman and his friends accidentally, under these circumstances: Stand Watie and his brother were at England's grocery, when Mr. Foreman and some of his friends came in. Seeing a bottle of liquor standing on the counter, Mr. Foreman said, "Whose liquor?" "Mine," replied Mr. Watie; "help yourself, Foreman?" and Watie filled their glasses. Foreman proposed the following, to be drunk by them as a toast:

"Here's you and I may live forever!"

"Stop," says Watie, "I want some explanation first. It is currently reported, and believed, that you murdered my brother and uncle, and assisted in murdering my cousin, (old man Ridge, his son, and Boudinot), and that you are carrying arms to kill me."

"Say it yourself," said Foreman, with a significant look of the head. Watie then threw a glass into Foreman's face, and Foreman struck Watie with a loaded whip. A scuffle ensued, and Foreman stepped forward to pick up a board, with which to strike Watie, when Watie drew his knife and stabbed him in the back. Foreman ran round the corner of the house, and Watie fired a

pistol at him without effect. Foreman exclaimed, "You have not done it yet!" but immediately fell, and expired.

Great excitement prevails on this subject in and out of the Nation, and many lives will be forfeited before it is finally settled. Foreman was much the larger man of the two, and deserved to die long ago for his demon like assassination of some of the best men that ever lived in the Cherokee Nation.

It is said that Foreman was one of the men who assisted in the assassination of old man Ridge, (the chief of the treaty party,) his son, and Boudinot.

This affray happened in Benton county, about 15 or 20 yards from the line, on Bentie's prairie, Springfield, a friend of Foreman's, who was shot in the same place, is not yet dead.

Vern Cruz papers to the 6th instant, received at New Orleans, say that the Spanish Government will not on any account, recognise the Texan blockade of the Mexican coast.

Becanaga, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States under date of May 31st, in which he remonstrates in the name of his Government, against the favor shown to citizens of this country who volunteered to assist the Texans, and complains bitterly of the inaction of the American Government in this matter. Such conduct, he asserts, is contrary to the most sacred rights guaranteed by the law of nations. He concludes by hoping that amicable relations may continue to be preserved between the two nations whom nature has destined to rule this vast and fertile continent.

PUBLIC LEDGER OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Saturday morning, June 25 }
Died between Col. Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky.—Col. Webb wounded.

This event, so long expected, took place this (Saturday) morning, at 4 o'clock, on Nantux Creek, near the Pennsylvania and Delaware lines, about three miles from Marcus Hook, and resulted in Col. Webb receiving his antagonist's ball, at the second fire, in the back part of the left knee, and not, in the right, as is erroneously stated in some of the reports of the matter.

The parties passed through Wilmington on their way to the place of meeting the afternoon previous, with the intention of fighting at that time, but the number of people who were drawn together by the preparations, rendered necessary the postponement of the meeting until the following morning. In the mean time Col. Webb passed over into New Jersey, and returned about 11 in the evening, sleeping in his carriage all night. Mr. Marshall, his brother, surgeon and second, slept at Marcus Hook tavern.

A little before daylight the next morning, the principals, their seconds, and a number of gentlemen from this city, who had hastened to the spot, upon hearing a rumor that the affair was to come off, appeared upon the ground. Almost immediately after their arrival, the seconds stood up for a choice of position, and the piece falling among the grass, some dispute arose as to which party had won. Both seconds determined to refuse to yield.

It was settled, however, by Mr. Marshall requesting his second, Dr. Kerr, of Washington, to yield the point. This request, however, the second declined. Mr. Marshall then, with some warmth, said, "Give it to them, Doctor—give it to them. I fancy here to have a shot at him, and do not mean to be pulled by the reins." Mr. Morrell, the second of Col. Webb, tartly replied, "We ask you to give us nothing—we ask but that which is our right." The point was yielded, as Mr. Marshall desired it should be.

They then proceeded to decide, in the same manner, as to which of the seconds should give the word, which was won by the second of Col. Webb. Thus Col. Webb had the choice of position and the giving of the word.

The preliminaries being thus settled, the principals were desired to take their positions, which they did with a calmness and alacrity surprising to every person present, each placing his left leg against a stone, so as to stand firmly with the right leg slightly advanced towards his antagonist, and the left supporting the weight of the body.

Dr. Kerr then desired Mr. Morrell to read the articles of agreement governing the fight, which he did. This done, the latter gentleman asked in a clear and firm tone, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Upon which Mr. Marshall answered, "No, sir, I am not," and passing for a short time, fixed his legs and searching look upon his antagonist, he slowly lifted his hat from his head and tossed it lightly from him, without altering his position. "Now, sir," continued Mr. M., "I am ready."

The demand of Col. Webb during this proceeding was perfectly cool and collected, and when Mr. Morrell gave the word to fire, three—Fire—two—three—the reports were so nearly simultaneous, as to induce the belief with some of the spectators that the Colonel had not fired at all. The discharge was upon the word "now."

A party was then held by the seconds, and the principals not being satisfied, preparations were made for a second exchange of shots, and the weapons were reloaded and placed in their hands. The same company was then gone through without altering positions, and immediately upon the second discharge, Col. Webb was observed to wheel and stagger, upon which Dr. Kerr called out to Mr. Morrell, "Sir, your friend is falling, why don't you catch him!" but without waiting for a reply, he stepped up and caught the Colonel in his arms.

The ball had taken effect upon the back part of the left leg of Col. Webb, and, upon ascertaining that it was not fatal, Mr. Marshall insisted on having another shot, remarking, at the same time, that Col. Webb had injured him more than all other men, and, if it were possible for him to stand, he would expect him again to resume his position. The second and surgeon of the wounded man positively refused to permit this, alleging that he was fighting under great disadvantages, and this, together with the intercession of the spectators, had the effect to prevent any further hostilities.

The younger brother of Mr. Marshall, who had during the firing retired some two or three hundred yards from the party, came up and was quite vehement in his declarations that the matter should not proceed further—remarking that his brother ought not to ask it, and that he ought to think his God that the consequences were not more serious than they were.

Col. Webb, while reclining in the arms of his friends, said that he had not, then, nor had he ever had any unkind feeling towards Mr. Marshall. Thus, however, was not said to Mr. Marshall was it officially communicated to him, and the parties left the ground, with apparently, the same hostile feeling with which they met upon it.

We understand that the wound of Col. Webb has severed the sinews of the leg, and it is supposed will cause lameness for life, but will not endanger the safety of the limb. The Colonel arrived at the United States Hotel about 9 o'clock this morning, having first breakfasted at Chester, and he appears to be cheerful, and very little affected by his encounter. He is, however, incapable of standing without support.

Among the spectators were Mr. Crittenden, of Ky.; James Randall, Esq. of this city; Mr. Marshall, the brother of the party, and a number of respectable individuals from Washington, Wilmington and Philadelphia, who all bear testimony to the coolness and deliberation of the parties. Col. Webb's surgeon was quite a young man from this city, and the gentleman who attended Mr. Marshall in that capacity was from Baltimore or Washington. We could not ascertain the names of either.

The British appear to be making immense preparations for the prosecution of the war in China and India. No less than 50,000 stand of arms has been forwarded to Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Suez.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.:
Friday, July 8, 1842.
Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."
That the Whigs in Congress are now using every exertion to lay upon them the following taxes:—
On coarse cotton shirting of 36 inches wide—100 per cent.
On the same of a little finer quality—75 per cent.
On coarse calicoes—140 per cent.
On flannels—87 per cent.
On cut nails—3 cents per pound.
On wrought nails—4 cents per pound.
On salt—10 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.
On iron—14 cents per lb.
On brown sugar—2 cents per pound.
On lump sugar—6 cents per pound.
And on almost every thing else of common consumption under the sun, are these Whigs now laying like heavy taxes.
Farmers of North Carolina! will you elect for your Governor John M. Morehead who is one of the party in favor of these taxes—or will you elect that firm and uncompromising Democrat, Louis D. Henry, who is utterly opposed to these, and all other schemes for loading the people with unjust and oppressive taxation?

Impeachment of the President of the United States.

John M. Botts, the member of Congress from the Richmond Va. District, has written a letter to a Whig Committee in the City of New York, in which he compares Mr. Tyler to Judas Iscariot and to Benedict Arnold, and finally proposes his impeachment before Congress. This too appears to be done in all seriousness and is responded to by the Whigs with decided approbation. The crime for which the President is to be impeached is his votes of the Bank and the Tariff Bills!
We really hope this reckless, and politically brainless man Botts, will bring forward his articles of impeachment, that the length to which the Bankers and Tariffers are willing to go in the persecution of Mr. Tyler for daring to oppose their vile schemes for plundering the people, may be clearly seen. We can tell these tyrannical partisans that they are pushing their denunciations against the second man of their choice a little too far—the moderate Whigs in the country are reeling at it, and the reaction in approbation of these honest acts of Mr. Tyler begins already everywhere to show itself.

Assumption of the State Debts.

When Gov. Johnson, a Whig member from Maryland, is about to bring a Bill before Congress for assuming the State debts amounting to about two hundred millions of dollars. Whenever the Democratic party charged this design upon the Federal Whigs heretofore, they have always denied it most strenuously—now the thing is openly avowed, and the plain question comes up:—are the people of North Carolina, who do not owe one dollar of State debt, willing to be taxed to pay any part of the debts of Maryland and other States that have run themselves to the verge of bankruptcy by a course of headlong, reckless extravagance? If not, there is no other way to avoid it but to unite as one man and put Whiggery out of power, with all its devices.
That this iniquitous scheme is about to be pushed forward by the Whigs everywhere is beyond doubt. In Pennsylvania and elsewhere they are already getting up memorials praying and urging Congress to assume all the State debts. Not a single Whig paper in North Carolina has yet uttered a word against this scheme, and as soon as the elections are over, we may look to see them come out for it. Should the next Legislature contain a majority of Whigs, we may expect to see that body doing its part in favoring the measure as another means of creating a necessity for a high Tariff, and National debt.
Let the people of North Carolina beware then and act in time. They have been deceived once by the cunning arts and promises of Whiggery;—will they be deceived in like manner again?

The United States Bank and Mr. Clay.—In 1811 when a Bill was before Congress to re-charter the first United States Bank, Mr. Clay took a bold and prominent stand against it. He opposed such an Institution on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and dangerous to liberty.
Mr. Clay was then fresh from the people—he then was a Democrat, but after his visit to Europe, he came back not only a Bank man, but a Tariff man and Federalist or Whig.

Can it be possible that any man of intelligence now seriously believes that the people of the United States will ever elect Henry Clay their President? That when their eyes are opened to the humbug and deception of Whiggery practiced in the last Presidential contest, and they are sick of the acts and schemes of Federalism disguised, they will place this man in power, whom they have so often rejected and defeated under circumstances much more favorable for his elevation? The unadvised green-horns may think so, but no one who looks carefully at the signs of the times can believe it. No, "Harry of the West" will never be President over this Republic. The days of his public life are numbered.

Governor Morehead—hard at it.

His Excellency Governor Morehead is now in the upper Counties laboring hard to regain his lost popularity. We have conversed with one of his political friends who heard him at Kerner's Cross roads in Stokes County. There were about 150 persons present, and friend Blum of the Salem Gazette says—"a smart sprinkling" of these were "loco focos." His Excellency did not consume much time on Federal politics;—poor Ogle was wholly neglected, and not a word was breathed about the "good times" promised in 1840. He dwelt very extensively on all the fine things he has done for the State since he was elected. The "Swamp Lands" seemed to be the topic on which he most delighted to dwell. He told the people present that he had marched about in these Swamps, for days at a time, half leg deep in mud, scratched by the bamboos, and bit by the gallinippers—all for the good of the people. He spoke four hours on a dead stretch to these 150 men—what patient hearers they were, to be sure!—and then marched off to Salem, not to make another speech, but to—"tarry for the night, and refresh himself for next day." He was escorted, says the Gazette, by Lawyers Boyden and Lollington and a gentleman by the name of Withers, a Doctor, who it seems is also an Orator. As soon as the Salem Band heard of his arrival, they marched down with fiddle, trumpet, drum and french horn, and discharged a flourish of music at him. He took it in good part, but declined making a speech. Lawyers Boyden and Lollington and Doctor Withers however, paid the "Salem Band" for their music in good Whig stuff of 1840, to their hearts' content. His Excellency next morning travelled for Surry, where he no doubt labored hard in his vocation, but his efforts in Surry as in Stokes neither converted Democrats, nor quieted the concern of the Whigs. The fact is, though the organs of Whiggery may puff and blow as much as they please about it, His Excellency is not helping himself much in the West, but doubtless feels awful apprehensions about the 4th of August, and is trying hard to save his sinking cause. No efforts of his however can prevail to keep up the "delusion"; the violated promises—the broken pledges—the reckless legislation of the party in power—their utter incompetency to control the Government, and their outrageous acts, are bearing him and the Whig party in North Carolina, as they have everywhere else, down—down. They have been tried by the people, and failed—they have been weighed and found wanting, and now their days are numbered—their hour is near at hand. Let them prepare to die in peace.

"A Regulator."—The chief argument of the Bank men in favor of a great National monopoly is, that it may "regulate" the currency and exchanges. The late swindling operations of Biddle's United States Bank has had the wholesome effect of opening the eyes of many who were deceived by this fallacy. Among others, the Boston Courier, an acknowledged Federal paper, and one of the oldest and ablest of that party in the country, has the honesty to renounce the idea of a National "regulator." That paper says:
"The recent experiment made in Philadelphia proves that the currency and the exchanges can be restored without the agency of an exchequer or any other agency, but a little old fashioned honesty on the part of the local Banks."

THE DIFFERENCE.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD is for:
The Tariff taxes; (he owns a cotton factory.)
He is for:
The Bankrupt Law;
The new National Debt;
Giving away the proceeds of the public lands when the Treasury has not a six-pence in it, and money has to be borrowed to carry on the Government from day to day;
For breaking down the Constitution by "restricting"—that is, abolishing the Veto Power;
And for all the other ruinous and destructive acts of the Whig Congress in the Extra Session.
On the other hand:
LOUIS D. HENRY is decidedly opposed to them in letter and spirit.
He is for:
Free trade and equal rights;
Against Tariff taxes and exclusive monopoly privileges;
Against the Bankrupt Law, and a National Debt;
Against the bribery Distribution Bill;
Opposed to abolishing the Veto Power;
Opposed to the new Whig "Pension system" of giving away the public money to Mrs. Harrison or any body else.
In a word:
Henry is the man for the People.
Morehead is the man for the monopolists.

Where is the great Whig banner that floated in our streets over the parade of July 4th, 1840, with its motto of "Prosperity to the farmer and mechanic,"—which prosperity was at once to follow the "very election" of Gen. Harrison, as Mr. Clay promised in his Hanover speech? Shall we see it again spread abroad on the 4th of August next?
Let it by all means be displayed to remind the people of Rowan of the hard times of that year, that Whig "prosperity" has relieved—of the honest and faithful performance of Whig promises, and to stimulate them to renewed exertion and fresh zeal for the party which has done so much to relieve the distresses of the country, and bring "prosperity," in plenty of money, and high prices, to the "Farmers and Mechanics."

Iron Coffins are now made in Pittsburg at a cheaper rate than wooden ones.

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD late President pro temp. of the Senate, died at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 26th ultimo; and the Hon. W. S. Hastings, member in the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, died on the same day.

"Brag is a good dog, but Hold fast a better," says the old adage. Some months since it was boldly announced in the "Western Carolinian" that there had been great changes in Rowan county against the Whigs. But the time having arrived for bringing out the candidates, lo! and behold, the Locos have been unable to find men, so ambitious of the distinction of being beaten, as to start in the race.—*Raleigh Register.*

The "Brag" of the Register has backed up the wrong tree this time at least, and the bark will end in a howl about the 4th of August next. He will then find out to his satisfaction, one way if not another, whether there have been any changes such as we announced, or not. The Federal Whig managers of Rowan and Davie are very careful of the interests of the people;—they spare neither time nor labor in attending to all public matters for them, and in this way save the people a world of trouble. Four or five weeks since, by a sort of caucus called for the occasion, they appointed Whig candidates, and the people have now only to go to the polls and vote for them—that is all.

But we have heard in Rowan and Davie that there are some, not as thankful as they might be to the Whig managers for their services in appointing the candidates, and these discontented men have even gone so far as to insinuate that it was all a trick of the leaders about Salisbury to fix the matter their own way.
Be this as it may however, we suspect that all their management will not save them. The people have taken the matter in their own hands; they have already started two candidates of their own sort—plain, honest Farmers—and they will have the full number soon,—then let the Caucus candidates look out.

The Register has not heard the last nor the worst of these "changes" yet. Let him be patient if he can, and he will hear enough yet, and what he will think more than enough for Whiggery.

Another Veto.

Mr. Tyler has again had the honesty and boldness to check the designs of the Federal Whig majority in Congress by another Veto. On Wednesday the 29th ult., he returned the "Little Tariff" Bill, as it is called, with his objections, strongly and ably expressed. The Whiggery were of course thrown into a most violent rage at this repetition of audacity against their sovereign will. They pour torrents of furious invective on the devoted head of their President, and threaten terrible things. The Veto has again defeated a Whig scheme, and preserved the Compromise Act. Mr. Clay will be more furious than ever against it.

We will give the Message next week and have more to say about it.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Globe of the 30th ult., contains the following, which is the latest from Rhode Island:
GOVERNOR DORR has fled again, and his army at Chepachet, his late head quarters, has dispersed. Some accounts state that one or two men have been killed; though the better opinion is, that the war has been bloodless, as far as regards men,—but that a sound republican principle has been wounded.

From the United States Gazette.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.
According to the bill passed by Congress, the States will be entitled to the number of representatives annexed to each respectively in the first column. We give, also, the number of representatives which each now has. The loss and gain will be seen:

	New Bill	Now has.	
Maine,	7	5	
New Hampshire,	4	8	
Massachusetts,	10	12	
Rhode Island,	2	2	
Connecticut,	4	6	
Vermont,	4	5	
	31	38	
		31	
in the New England, or Eastern States,			
New York,	34	40	
New Jersey,	5	6	
Pennsylvania,	24	28	
Delaware,	1	1	
	64	75	
		64	
in the Middle States,			
Maryland,	6	8	
Virginia,	15	21	
North Carolina,	9	13	
South Carolina,	7	9	
Georgia,	8	9	
Alabama,	7	5	
Mississippi,	4	2	
Louisiana,	4	3	
	60	70	
		60	
in the Southern States,			
Tennessee,	11	13	
Kentucky,	10	13	
Ohio,	21	19	
Indiana,	10	7	
Illinois,	7	3	
Missouri,	5	2	
Arkansas,	1	1	
Michigan,	3	1	
	68	59	
	59	68	
9 gain to the Western			
		(States)	
Eastern States to have			
Middle do	31	Had 38	
Southern do	60	70	
Western do	68	59	
	223	223	
		223	
General loss,			
The following States lose:			
Maine,	1	Massachusetts,	2
New Hampshire,	1	Connecticut,	2
Vermont,	1	New York,	6
New Jersey,	1	Pennsylvania,	4
Maryland,	2	Virginia,	6
North Carolina,	4	South Carolina,	2
Georgia,	1	Tennessee,	2
Kentucky,	3		— 38 loss.
The following States gain:			
Alabama,	2	Mississippi,	2
Louisiana,	1	Ohio,	2
Indiana,	3	Illinois,	4
Missouri,	3	Michigan,	2
			— 19 gain.
Net loss,			
			19
The following States remain as they were:			
Rhode Island, Delaware, Arkansas.			

Dinner to Mr. Calhoun.—The Democrats of this county, aided by those of the adjoining counties, have tendered to this distinguished Statesman a public entertainment to be given him on his return from Washington City, after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress, which, it affords us pleasure to state, he has accepted. The day on which the festival will take place will be made public, as soon as the time of adjournment is ascertained. Our citizens in this section of the State are making every effort to render the entertainment worthy of the great Senator and Statesman, and of the cause which he so ably espouses. Many other distinguished Democrats will, it is understood and believed, honor the festive occasion with their presence. It is to be, we learn, a truly Democratic festival—the people of both parties are to be invited.—*Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.*

Old Lincoln.—We understand the Democrats of Lincoln have out the following ticket for the Legislature: Senate, Thomas Ward, Esq., Commons, Larkin Stone, Wesley W. Monday, John Kiltian, and O. W. Holland, Esqs.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

Rhode Island.—The news, though full of bubble and bluster, the gleam of arms and clatter of rhetoric, is on the whole indicative of quiet settlement of the quarrel. The Legislature have removed from Newport to Providence—the militia of the State have been called out and Martial Law proclaimed—but then the General Assembly have also passed a law for calling a Convention to frame a Constitution, which contains two provisions that ought to, and we believe will, satisfy the great body of the suffrage party. The first provision is that the delegates shall be chosen by the towns according to their population and the second is that all native male citizens of the United States, of legal age and who have resided in the State three years (except Indians, convicts, paupers and fools) shall be allowed to vote for Delegates of the Convention. The Providence Express, the Suffrage organ, speaks of this law as if it would be satisfactory to its party; and earnestly deprecates all violence. The reader will find the news in all its horrors in our extracts from the Providence Chronicle.—*Charleston Mercury.*

North Eastern Boundary Question.—A letter from Washington, published in the New York Express, says:

Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts will to day receive the project for the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question. What the terms proposed will be the Commissioners themselves have not conjectured. The terms will be a secret to all but the parties concerned until some thing definite be agreed upon.

From the Providence Evening Chronicle, of June 25.

RHODE ISLAND.

It is impossible to convey to the distant reader the precise state of affairs to day, and what course things may take before night. All is excitement, still the authorities are moving with energy and decision, and a system seems to pervade all their movements. The community place full reliance in the skill and wisdom of those to whom are entrusted the management of the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon them.

The past night passed off quietly in the city—a strong guard were on duty and videttes were stationed on the outskirts.
The General Assembly adjourned at Newport yesterday, to meet in this city, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The General Assembly have authorized the Governor to declare Martial Law, when in his opinion necessary.

Business is partially suspended, and the alarming state of things absorbs all thought and action.

The enemy to the number of 700 are encamping themselves on Acott's Hill, (Chepachet.) They have about 10 cannon and plenty of arms and ammunition. Mr. Dorr is expected to reach the encampment this day, his plan of operations, whether offensive or defensive, has not been developed. Neither are we advised of the course our State authorities intend to pursue, and what plans, if any, are maturing in order to dislodge him.—We have all confidence in their ability and determination to sustain the honor and dignity of the State.

12 O'clock.
Mr. Dorr arrives at the encampment, at Chepachet, this morning at 2 o'clock.

Several families are leaving the city, it is our opinion the city is the safest place for security.
The number of Military by evening will probably master in this city, about twenty five hundred, with muskets, pistols, and various other warlike instruments. They are composed of merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c., &c.

The following communication signed by Dutee J. Pearce and others in Newport, who have taken an active part in favor of the suffrage cause, will be found in the Newport Mercury of to day.

"We were at the time, opposed to the hostile movements recently made in this State, and some of us labored hard to prevent them. We are now opposed to every movement of the kind, and are willing to do all that now will be required of us to suppress them."

"The late Act of the Legislature, providing for calling a Convention of the people of the State, meets in most of its provisions our cordial approbation, and taken as a whole, will receive our support—we hope our political friends will give it theirs."

"We who were members of the Legislature under the Peoples' Constitution, long since relinquished all idea of ever again taking our seats therein. Some of us have made public avowals of our determination upon this subject; and all of us believe, that under existing circumstances, it would be bad policy, if not the height of folly for that body to attempt again to organize."

It will be seen by Legislative proceedings, in another column, that Martial Law has been declared in the City and State.

From the Providence Express (Suffrage Organ) of Saturday.

From Chepachet.—From the latest accounts received up to last evening, we learn that the armed men who had quartered at Woonsocket, had evacuated that place, and joined the forces encamped at Chepachet, the whole number of which encampment, composed entirely of Rhode Island men, without a single man from any other State, was estimated at about seven hundred, and was rapidly augmenting. Great excitement prevailed in both these villages, and in the intervening and surrounding country, secular business was entirely suspended, and persons of the most pacific habits had assumed the arms and habiliments of war. The warlike mustering of soldiers, the gleam of arms, and the notes of martial music, had effected the peaceable citizens of those regions with deep solicitude and apprehension for their own immediate

safety, and for the direful consequences which may ensue.

It was stated that Gov. Dorr was at Norwick on Thursday evening, and that he has since arrived at or in the vicinity of the encampment, but, although it is improbable he is present with the forces, yet it is not certain, so far as we can learn, nor are we in any way made acquainted with his intentions or with the intended movements of the armed forces collected at that place. Wagon loads of muskets have been carried from Woonsocket, and wagon loads of provisions from this place to the Chepachet camp.

On the other hand, Gov. King has issued orders to the military throughout the State, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and a large force will be soon arrayed to defend the city if attacked, or to march to Chepachet in an offensive attitude. The condition of our community is peculiarly disagreeable; men, women and children in a state of painful suspense and apprehension, many are leaving the city, and many more are sending away valuable effects for more certain security. We could point out the cause of this state of things, but we have time for no further remarks.

DEATH OF MR. SOUTHWARD.

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished gentleman. He died Sunday morning last, at the residence of James D. Harrow, Esq., of Fredericksburg. His remains were conveyed to Washington city for burial, where the usual ceremonies in the performance of that last and office were to take place yesterday.

The National Intelligencer, noticing the event, says of the deceased:

"He has to our personal knowledge, but few equals in all the relations of Son, Husband, and Father, and he was, of all things, as true a friend as ever breathed. As a citizen, he ever enjoyed the highest estimation; and his abilities are best proved by the elevated station which they have induced his fellow citizens successively to call him."

"The age of Mr. Southard was about 55 years. He must have been, generally thought to be much older, so young (for this country) did he attain high reputation, and so early did that reputation bring him into the public councils. He was chosen to be Chief Justice of his own State as early as at 28 years of age. He became a Senator of the United States in the year 1821; and in the year 1823 he was appointed by President Monroe to the highly responsible post of Secretary of the Navy, the duties of which office he discharged with pre-eminent ability up to the close of the administration of Mr. Adams. In the year 1833 he again took his seat as a Senator from his native State, and ever since, up to the moment of his last illness, faithfully discharged the duties of that honorable station."

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.—The New Orleans

Be of the 16th June, says: "A species of worm called the Boorer, has made its appearance on some of the sugar plantations in the interior, and done much damage to the crops. They bore a hole in the heart of the plant, and destroy it. They pass from stalk to stalk, until they level whole acres.—They breed rapidly, and appear attached to high grounds, as cane in the low lands escape their ravages."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

New Orleans Market.—The Bee of the 10th

says: "There is no improvement to notice in the monetary affairs of the city." The Banks had not made the necessary arrangements to receive each others' paper. Exchange was exceedingly unsettled, and the rates still tending downwards. Sixty day bills on New York had been sold as low as 4 per cent. discount. Sterling bills had sold for 5 a 55 premium.

From the Raleigh Register.

BISHOP IVEY'S APPOINTMENTS FOR THE SUMMER.

From 30th July to 10th August, in Rowan, Davie and Surry Counties, as may be desired by the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Davis.
13th Sunday after Trinity, Rockingham county.
14th Sunday after Trinity, and three days previous, St. Matthew's, Hillsboro'.
August 20th, St. Mary's, Orange county.
September 1st, Salem Chapel Estate of Judge Cameron and Mr. Bonnehan.
From 3d to 20th inclusive, St. James', St. Stephen's, St. John's, and church of the Holy Innocents, Graulville county, as the Rectors, the Rev. Mr. Taylor and the Rev. Mr. Chapman, may determine.
15th Sunday after Trinity, Emanuel Church, Warrenton.
19th Sunday after Trinity, Louisburg, Franklin Co.
20th Sunday after Trinity, Chapel Hill.

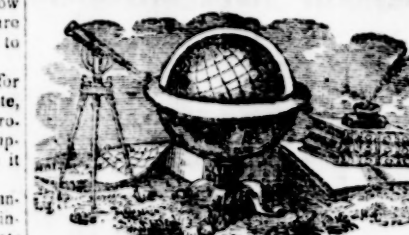
MARRIED.

In Concord, N. C., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Jas. E. Morrison, Mr. William F. Taylor, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Eleanor M. Allen, of Concord.

DIED.

In this County, on the 29th ult., Mr. Levi Green, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife, several children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss.—[Cont.]

Mocksville Male Academy.



THE exercises of the Mocksville Male Academy will be re-opened on Monday, the 11th of July, on the following terms, &c.

For Latin and Greek, \$15 00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 12 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., 10 00
Lower branches, 8 00
B. CLEGG, Principal.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBscribers for a fine new carriage and harness, and a pair of excellent horses.
JOHN I. SHAWER.
April 22, 1842.

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Leno is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HAZELIAN TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

THE CHICORA, OR MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *The Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prosper the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desideratum at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

The Literary Department of the *Chicora* will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and criticisms of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, who, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the subscribers believe the *Chicora* will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our seaboard and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the latest intelligence in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then, is polished by the wisest men.

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured, then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The *Chicora* will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be \$5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

R. S. DODGE,
N. B. CARROLL.

July 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Claiborne, Esq., and it is presented generally well known. The tract contains

260 ACRES.

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of choice fruit.

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out buildings conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away fruit. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably healthy.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES,
April 24, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform.

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. MANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. Manally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as the editor of the paper, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of souls are annually exposed to theatres, at a season of the year, and at a season, when no pains are spared, the luxury of refinement and ease the foreign, and no other desire is to advance the interests of pleasure and amusement, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few very high, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be published in a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where simple copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap,
vs.

Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levisa Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levisa Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolina for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. WOMACK, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. C.

May 27, 1842.—Cw.—Printer's fee \$5 50.

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheet, Shirting

and Osnaburg, of a superior quality,

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine quality, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase

J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.
Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 50,000) is its best recommendation.

For the future, however, a determination to be the first in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar journal in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Lord, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to procure all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Land, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Charles Dickens, (Boz), Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, J. Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. M. St. Leon Lord, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Lieut. G. W. Patton, Miss Matford, Professor Wines, E. L. Boliver, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Maryatt, R. N. R. Penn Smith.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will oblige to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will accept for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godley's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godley's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.

Address, MANLY & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will send to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

It will be printed on good paper, weekly, not later than the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, and copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the rancorous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous orations can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its camouflaged forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THOMPSON & FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by

C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842.

TO THE TANNERS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, China Grove, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.

JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBERT,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their company.

The Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.

March 11, 1842.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yachin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

Such as—Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart.

The reformation of the temperate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Temperance, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 25 by 15 inches) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BOWEN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JULY 8, 1842.

Bacon,	0 a 6 1/2	Iron,	4 1/2 a 7
Beef,	31 a 41	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62 1/2
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4 1/2
Begging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	1 1/2
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12 1/2
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bulk)	1 1/2 a 1 5/8
Flour,	14 a 15	Do (sack)	3 75 a 4 00
Feathers,	4 50 a 55 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Flaxseed,	7 a 8 1/2	Do (cast)	25 a 30
Do Oil,	100 a 11	Tallow,	12 1/2
		Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JUNE 28, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	5 a 8	Flour,	5 00 a 5 50
Bacon,	5 a 8	Feathers,	37 a 40
Butter,	12 1/2 a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Begging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 5
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Corn,	7 a 8 1/2	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62 1/2	Do (bulk)	5 75 a 6 1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JUNE 8, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	4 a 8 1/2
Bacon,	6 a 9	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 40
Begging,	20 a 25	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Molasses,	33 a 40
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and imparcial—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will contain 7 months, if no subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Hereafter, on account of the large number of speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any detail of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GAZES and the Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter afresh for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the latest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal disapprobation expressed in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. A full and complete review of the proceedings of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postpaid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be sent before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.
Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

HOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Honor., Multi, &c. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them